

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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 :
 LINDA MARSHALL, BEN DAMPIOS, AL :
 SPILLOWAY, BERNIE APOTHEKER, HARRY :
 ESPOSITO and BRENT WENTZ, on behalf:
 of themselves and all others :
 similarly situated, :
 :
 Plaintiffs, : Civil Action No.
 :
 v. : 07 CV 6950 (LAP) :
 :
 MILBERG LLP, COUGHLIN STOIA GELLER :
 RUDMAN & ROBBINS LLP, MELVYN I. :
 WEISS, DAVID J. BERSHAD, STEVEN G. :
 SCHULMAN, and WILLIAM S. LERACH,
 DOES 1 THROUGH 15, :
 :
 Defendants. : JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
 :
 -----X

Plaintiffs Linda Marshall, Ben Dampios, Al Spillway, Bernie Apotheker, Harry Esposito, and Brent Wentz (collectively "Plaintiffs"), by their attorneys Beattie and Osborn LLP, for their First Amended Class Action Complaint against defendants Milberg LLP, Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman & Robbins LLP, Melvyn I. Weiss, David J. Bershad, Steven G. Schulman and William S. Lerach (collectively "Defendants") allege as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This is a class action to recover treble damages, costs, and attorneys fees for violations of the federal Racketeer

Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq. ("RICO Act"), specifically 18 U.S.C. §§ 1962(a), (b) and (c) (mail fraud, wire fraud, bribery); breach of fiduciary duty; fraud; and violations of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4).

2. This action involves a scheme perpetrated against Plaintiffs and others during a period of more than twenty years.

3. Beginning at least as early as 1979, and continuing at least into and through 2005, Defendants engaged in an illegal scheme to obtain appointments as lead counsel and awards of attorneys fees in class actions and/or derivative suits by: (i) secretly making illegal payments to their clients to serve as Plaintiffs, Lead Plaintiffs, and/or Class Representatives, (ii) making misrepresentations to the courts that their clients were properly compensated for costs and expenses, (iii) misrepresenting their clients' losses and shareholdings, and (iv) making illegal payments to an expert witness.

4. Defendants filed in various federal courts complaints, motions, settlement agreements, notices to the classes and other documents containing false and misleading statements and omitting material facts; caused their clients to make false and misleading statements under oath in depositions; and filed false and misleading declarations, certificates, and other documents signed under penalty of perjury.

5. Defendants sent to absent class members in class action lawsuits documents, including, but not limited to, Notices of Settlement and Settlement Agreements, containing false and misleading statements and omitting material facts.

6. Defendants' conduct violated the RICO Act, violated their fiduciary duties to the members of the Plaintiff classes which Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, represented, perpetrated a fraud on those same persons, and violated Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4).

JURISDICTION

7. Jurisdiction in this action is predicated upon Title 18, United States Code, Section 1964 and Title 28, United States Code, Section 1331.

VENUE

8. Venue for this action is predicated upon Title 18, United States Code, Section 1965 and Title 28, United States Code, Section 1391.

GOVERNING CODE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

9. Defendants, at all times acted as lawyers admitted to practice under the laws and rules of the Code of Professional Responsibility ("CPR") and laws of the State of New York.

10. DR 1-105 of the CPR provides that a lawyer admitted to practice in New York is subject to the disciplinary rules and

authority of New York regardless of where the lawyer's conduct occurs. Hence, the conduct of defendants was governed throughout by the laws of the State of New York.

PARTIES AND RELATED NON-PARTIES

Plaintiffs

11. Plaintiff Linda Marshall is an individual and was a member of the class of Safeskin shareholders represented by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP in the action captioned Stanley v. Safeskin, No. 99-454, United States District Court, Southern District of California.

12. Plaintiff Ben Dampios is an individual and was a member of the class of Safeskin shareholders represented by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP in the action captioned Stanley v. Safeskin, No. 99-454, United States District Court, Southern District of California.

13. Plaintiff Al Spillway is an individual and was a member of the class of Safeskin shareholders represented by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP in the action captioned Stanley v. Safeskin, No. 99-454, United States District Court, Southern District of California.

14. Plaintiff Bernie Apotheker is an individual and was a member of the class of Schein Pharmaceuticals shareholders represented by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP in the

action captioned In re Schein Pharmaceutical, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 98-4311, United States District Court, District of New Jersey.

15. Plaintiff Harry Esposito is an individual and was a member of the class of Schein Pharmaceuticals shareholders represented by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP in the action captioned In re Schein Pharmaceutical, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 98-4311, United States District Court, District of New Jersey.

16. Plaintiff Brent Wentz is an individual and was a member of the class of Schein Pharmaceuticals shareholders represented by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP in the action captioned In re Schein Pharmaceutical, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 98-4311, United States District Court, District of New Jersey.

Defendants

17. Defendant Milberg LLP is a limited liability partnership organized under the laws of the state of New York; maintains its principal place of business at One Pennsylvania Plaza, New York, New York; and is engaged in the practice of law.

18. Milberg LLP was formerly known, at various times, as "Milberg Weiss Bershad Spechthrie & Lerach," "Milberg Weiss Bershad

Hynes & Lerach," "Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman," and Milberg Weiss LLP."

19. In 2003 or 2004, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP split into two firms, Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman LLP and Lerach Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman & Robbins LLP.

20. Defendant Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman & Robbins LLP (the "Coughlin Firm") is a limited liability partnership organized under the laws of the state of California; maintains its principal place of business at 655 West Broadway, Suite 1900, San Diego, California; has an office at 52 Duane Street, 7th Floor, New York, New York; and is engaged in the practice of law.

21. The Coughlin Firm was formerly known as Lerach Coughlin Stoia Geller Rudman & Robbins LLP.

22. To date, Milberg LLP and the Coughlin Firm are still sharing and splitting fees from cases commenced before Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP split into two firms.

23. Defendant Melvyn I. Weiss ("Weiss") is an individual; was a name partner in the firm of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP; exercised substantial control over the management and conduct of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP; was engaged in the practice of law; and was admitted to practice law in New York.

24. Defendant David J. Bershad ("Bershad") is an individual; was a name partner and the managing partner in the firm of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP; exercised substantial control over the management and conduct of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP; was engaged in the practice of law; and was admitted to practice law in New York.

25. During the time that defendant Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, used false plaintiffs to bring representative lawsuits as class actions or derivative suits, defendant Bershad kept the books for the criminal enterprise and the unlawful payments.

26. Defendant Steven G. Schulman ("Schulman") is an individual; was a partner in the firm of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP; exercised substantial control over the management and conduct of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP; was engaged in the practice of law; and was admitted to practice law in New York.

27. William S. Lerach ("Lerach") is an individual; was a name partner in the firm of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP; exercised substantial control over the management and conduct of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP; was a founding and name partner of the defendant Coughlin Firm, was engaged in the

practice of law; and was admitted to practice law in New York and California.

Related Non-Parties

28. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, was a limited liability partnership organized under the laws of the state of New York; maintained offices in New York and California; was engaged in the practice of law.

29. On May 1, 2004, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP split into two separate firms which, after one or more name changes are now the defendants Milberg LLP the Coughlin Firm.

30. Seymour Lazar ("Lazar") is an individual; is not a party to this action; is a retired entertainment lawyer; and maintains his residence in Palm Springs, California.

31. Between 1981 and 2004, Lazar and certain of his family members and associated entities frequently served as plaintiffs in class actions and shareholder derivative actions filed by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP.

32. According to the First Superceding Indictment in United States v. Lazar, et al., CR. 05-587, United States District Court for the Central District of California, Lazar accepted illegal payments from Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or one or more of the defendants for his, or his relatives', participation in approximately seventy class action law suits.

33. Howard J. Vogel ("Vogel") is an individual; is not a party to this action; worked primarily as a commercial real estate mortgage broker; and resided in New Jersey and Florida.

34. Between 1991 and 2005, Vogel and certain of his family members and associated entities frequently served as plaintiffs in class actions and shareholder derivative actions filed by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP.

35. According to the First Superceding Indictment in United States v. Lazar, et al., CR. 05-587, United States District Court for the Central District of California, Vogel accepted illegal payments from Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or one or more of the defendants for his, or his relatives', participation in approximately forty class action law suits.

36. Steven G. Cooperman ("Cooperman") is an individual; is not a party to this action; prior to May 1989, was a licensed ophthalmologist; and resided in Brentwood, California and Connecticut.

37. Between 1988 and 1998, Cooperman and certain of his relatives and associates, frequently served as plaintiffs in class actions and shareholder derivative actions filed by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP.

38. According to the First Superceding Indictment in United States v. Lazar, et al., CR. 05-587, United States District

Court for the Central District of California, Cooperman accepted illegal payments from Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or one or more of the defendants for his, or his relatives', participation in approximately seventy class action law suits.

39. John B. Torkelsen ("Torkelsen") is an individual; is not a party to this action; was a financial analyst; and resided in New Jersey.

40. Torkelsen routinely testified as a plaintiff's expert on shareholder damages for Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, and received illegal payments from the firm.

41. In the class action lawsuits at issue in this case, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP (at times acting under a prior or subsequent name) routinely settled for an amount equal to the applicable insurance policy limit, without consideration for the losses to the classes.

THE ENTERPRISE

42. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP constituted an "enterprise" as that term is defined in Title 18, United States Code, Section 1961(4), which enterprise engaged in and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign commerce.

43. The common purpose of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP as a RICO enterprise was to provide Defendants with a

stable of persons who were ready, willing, and able to serve, and whom the courts would likely approve to serve, as Plaintiffs, Lead Plaintiffs and/or Class Representatives; to enable Defendants to file and maintain the Lawsuits; to assist Defendants in securing Lead Counsel status in the Lawsuits; and to enrich Defendants through the attorneys' fees obtained in the Lawsuits.

44. Defendants and others are persons or entities separate and distinct from the Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, the enterprise, and from the pattern of activity in which it engaged.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

45. Pursuant to Rules 23(b)(3) and 23(b)(2) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiffs bring this action on their own behalf and, as a class action, on behalf of all persons and entities who were members of the certified plaintiffs classes in the lawsuits in which Defendants and/or Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP made illegal payments to their clients to appear as Plaintiffs, Lead Plaintiffs, and Class Representatives in class actions and derivative suits and/or misrepresented their clients' losses and shareholdings (collectively, the "Lawsuits"), and were harmed by Defendants' actions described below.

46. Defendants and any person, firm, trust, corporation, or other entity related to or affiliated with any Defendant are excluded from the class.

47. Because thousands of individuals were members of the certified plaintiffs classes in the Lawsuits, the class is so numerous that joinder of all members is impracticable; and this action can be properly maintained as a class action.

48. The claims of Plaintiffs are typical of the claims of the other members of the class, and Plaintiffs have the same interests as the other members of the class.

49. A class action is a superior method for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy, and Plaintiffs anticipate that the management of this litigation as a class action will present no difficulty.

50. Plaintiffs are committed to prosecuting this action and have retained competent counsel experienced in class action, RICO, and similar litigations.

51. Questions of law and fact common to the class predominate over questions affecting individual class members, including:

- (a) did Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or Defendants make illegal payments to Lazar, Vogel and Cooperman to appear as Plaintiffs, Lead Plaintiffs, and/or Class Representatives in the Lawsuits;

- (b) did Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or Defendants agree to split and in fact split their attorneys fees with certain class members and other attorneys to obtain lead counsel status in the Lawsuits;
- (c) did Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or Defendants file with the courts complaints, motions, and other documents they knew to contain false and misleading statements and to omit material facts in the Lawsuits;
- (d) did Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or Defendants cause their clients to make false and misleading statements and omit material facts in documents filed with the courts and in depositions under oath in the Lawsuits;
- (e) did Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or Defendants, acting as fiduciaries for the plaintiff class members in the Lawsuits, improperly obtain attorneys fees at the expense of the class members;
- (f) did Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or Defendants violate the New York Disciplinary Rules of the Code of Professional Responsibility when it agreed to split fees and in fact split fees with certain class members to obtain lead counsel status in the Lawsuits; and
- (g) did Plaintiffs and other class members suffer damages as a result of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or Defendants' conduct (if so, how much)?

52. Because the Rules of the New York CPR govern all conduct by defendant lawyers and law firms no matter where it occurs, the conduct of defendants will be governed by uniform standard presenting common questions of law wherever it took place.

BACKGROUND**Related Criminal Actions**

53. On May 18, 2006, defendants Milberg LLP (then known as Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman LLP), Bershad and Schulman were indicted by the United States in an action entitled United States v. Lazar, et al., CR 05-587, pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

54. Milberg LLP, Bershad and Schulman were charged, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 371, with conspiracy to commit obstruction of justice, make false statements, commit commercial bribery, commit mail fraud, commit wire fraud, and make illegal payments to a witness. Those three defendants were also charged with mail fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1341, aiding and abetting mail fraud under 18 U.S.C. § 1346 and money laundering conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 1956(h). In addition, defendants Bershad and Schulman were charged with racketeering conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d).

55. According to the Second Superseding Indictment in United States v. Lazar, et al., CR. 05-587, United States District Court for the Central District of California, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP (at times acting under a prior or subsequent name) engaged in the illegal conduct in more than two hundred lawsuits, obtained more than \$251 million in attorneys fees in

those lawsuits, and paid more than \$11 million in secret and illegal kickbacks to some of its clients.

56. On September 18, 2007, a criminal Information was filed against defendant Lerach by the United States in an action entitled United States v Lerach, CR 07-0964, pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

57. Lerach was charged, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 371, with conspiracy to commit obstruction of justice and make false material declarations under oath.

58. On September 20, 2007, defendant Weiss was indicted by the United States in an action entitled United States v. Lazar, et al., CR. 05-587, pending in the United States District Court for the Central District of California.

59. Weiss was charged, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 371, with conspiracy to commit obstruction of justice, make false material declarations under oath, commit commercial bribery, commit mail fraud, commit wire fraud, and make illegal payments to a witness. Weiss was also charged with racketeering conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 1962(d), obstruction of justice under 18 U.S.C. § 1503 and filing false statements under 18 U.S.C. § 1001.

60. In July, 2007, defendant Bershad entered into a Plea Agreement with the United States.

61. In conjunction with his Plea Agreement, Bershad admitted that: he and other senior partners (including defendant Schulman) conspired to secretly and illegally pay named plaintiffs; illegal payments were made to Lazar, Vogel and Cooperman; made and/or caused to be made false statements in documents and in testimony used in federal court.

62. Bershad also admitted that Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP (at times acting under a prior or subsequent name) filed false certifications by a named plaintiff, stating that the named plaintiff "would 'not accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of a class beyond plaintiff's pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses,'" on the following dates and in the following cases: December 13, 1999, Helene Giarputo and Seymour Lazar v. Xerox Corp. et al., 99-CV-2374 (D. Conn.); November 6, 1996, Steven Cooperman v. Individual, Inc., et al., 96-CV-12272 (D. Ma.); and, April 9, 2003, Howard Vogel v. CIT Group Inc., et al., 93-CV-2471-JES (S.D.N.Y.).

63. On July 9, 2007, defendant Bershad pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice and to make false material declarations under oath.

64. In September, 2007, defendant Schulman entered into a Plea Agreement with the United States.

65. In conjunction with his Plea Agreement, Schulman admitted that: he and other senior partners (including defendants Bershad and Weiss) conspired to secretly and illegally pay at least one named plaintiff; illegal payments were made to Vogel; made and/or caused to be made false statements in documents and in testimony used in federal court.

66. Schulman also admitted that "no later than March 2003, and continuing through at least in or about 2005, there was an agreement between two or more persons employed by or associated with [the firm], including Schulman, Weiss and others, to conduct the affairs of [the firm] through a 'pattern of racketeering activity' as defined by" 18 U.S.C. § 1961(a) & (5).

67. Schulman also admitted that Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP, under that and other names, constituted an enterprise.

68. Schulman also admitted that Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP (at times acting under a prior or subsequent name) filed false certifications by a named plaintiff, stating that the named plaintiff "would 'not accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of a class beyond plaintiff's pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses,'" on the following dates and in the following cases: April 9, 2003, Howard Vogel v. CIT Group Inc., et al., 93-CV-2471-JES

(S.D.N.Y.); May 24, 2004, Howard Vogel v. The Bisys Group Inc. et al., 04-CV-4048-LTS (S.D.N.Y.); July 26, 2004, Howard Vogel v. KVH Industries Inc., et al., 04-CV-320-ML (D. RI.).

69. On October 9, 2007, defendant Schulman pled guilty to one count of racketeering conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 1962.

70. On September 17, 2007, defendant Lerach entered into a Plea Agreement with the United States.

71. In conjunction with his Plea Agreement, Lerach admitted that he: and other senior partners (including defendant Bershad) conspired to secretly and illegally pay named plaintiffs; illegal payments were made to Cooperman; made and/or caused to be made false statements in documents and in testimony used in federal court.

72. Lerach also admitted that Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP (at times acting under a prior or subsequent name) filed a false certification by the named plaintiff, stating that the named plaintiff "would 'not accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of a class beyond plaintiff's pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses,'" on the following date and in the following case: November 6, 1996, Steven Cooperman v. Individual, Inc., et al., 96-CV-12272 (D. Ma.).

73. On October 29, 2007, defendant Lerach pled guilty to one count of conspiracy to obstruct justice and to make false material declarations under oath.

74. During Lerach's sentencing in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, the Honorable John Walter stated that the kickback scheme had corrupted Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP (at times acting under a prior or subsequent name) "in the most evil way." His Honor also noted that Lerach had been given "a lot of forgiveness in the plea agreement," whereas his crime deserved "significant punishment."

75. On March 17, 2008, defendant Weiss entered into a Plea Agreement with the United States. In conjunction with his Plea Agreement, Weiss admitted that:

- (I) beginning in or about the 1970s and continuing at least into 2005, he and other senior partners (including defendants Lerach, Bershad and Schulman) conspired to pay named plaintiffs secretly and illegally;
- (ii) illegal payments were made to Lazar, Vogel, Cooperman and others;
- (iii) he and other senior partners made and/or caused to be made false statements in

documents and in testimony used in federal court; and

(iv) no later than 1979, and continuing through at least in or about 2005, there was an agreement among two or more persons employed by or associated with [the firm], including Weiss, Lerach, Bershad, Schulman and others, to conduct the affairs of the firm through a "pattern of racketeering activity" as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1961(a) & (5).

76. Weiss also admitted that Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach LLP (at times acting under a prior or subsequent name) filed false certifications by a named plaintiff, stating that the named plaintiff "would 'not accept any payment for serving as a representative party on behalf of a class beyond plaintiff's pro rata share of any recovery, except such reasonable costs and expenses,'" on the following dates and in the following cases: November 6, 1996, Steven Cooperman v. Individual, Inc., et al., 96-CV-12272 (D. Ma.); October 31, 1997, Howard Vogel Retirement Plan v. Oxford Health Plans, Inc., et al., 97-CV-02325 (D. Conn.); Helene Giarputto and Seymour Lazar v. Xerox Corp. et al., 99-CV-2374 (D. Conn.); July 26, 2004, Howard Vogel v. KVH Industries Inc., et al., 04-CV-320-ML (D. RI.).

77. On April 2, 2008, defendant Weiss pled guilty to one count of racketeering conspiracy under 18 U.S.C. § 1962.

Representative Actions

78. Representative actions can be prosecuted in two forms: as a class action on behalf of a group of persons with similar claims and as a derivative suit for the benefit of a corporation.

79. A class action is a civil lawsuit in which a court authorizes a class representative to act on behalf of, and litigate claims for, unnamed class members who are before the court only by virtue of the class representative, who acts on their behalf.

80. Class actions are often brought to address violations of federal laws and state laws by publically traded companies.

81. In these cases, a Representative Plaintiff alleges that his or her investment in a company was harmed by wrongdoing committed by company executives and others and seeks to obtain money and other relief on behalf of investors in that company who have been similarly harmed.

82. A judgment in a class action binds absent class members who do not expressly notify the court that they wish to "opt out" of, i.e., they wish not to participate in, the litigation.

83. Class actions are begun by filing in federal or state court a complaint in which one or more Plaintiffs allege, among other things, the amount of their losses, the nature of their claims against the defendant or defendants in the action, the reasons why the action should be maintained as a class action, and the reasons why the court should authorize the Plaintiff or plaintiffs to represent the interests of absent class members or shareholders in the action.

84. A shareholder plaintiff designated by the court to manage the case at the outset is called a "Lead Plaintiff."

85. Lead Plaintiffs subsequently request the court to appoint the attorneys of his or her choice to be lead counsel for the class.

86. Counsel selected by the Lead Plaintiff to act on behalf of the class of shareholders is called "Lead Counsel" for the class.

87. Because class actions affect the rights of parties who are not before the court, class actions cannot be maintained unless a court first determines, among other things, that a Lead Plaintiff seeking to serve as a Class Representative for the absent class members or shareholders, as well as the Lead Counsel (the Lead Plaintiff's attorneys), will fairly and adequately represent the interests of the absent class members or shareholders.

88. A Lead Plaintiff and the attorneys who seek to represent the absent class members or shareholders must represent to the court that (a) the Lead Plaintiff has no interest in the outcome of the action that is antagonistic to, or in conflict with, the interests of the absent class members or shareholders; (b) the Lead Plaintiff is not subject to unique defenses that could become the focus of the litigation to the detriment of the absent class members or shareholders; and (c) the Lead Plaintiff's attorneys will represent the interests of the absent class members or shareholders fairly and adequately.

89. The determination that a lawsuit may proceed as a class action requires the "certification" of the action as a class action by the court.

Fiduciary Duties of Lead Plaintiffs, Class Representatives, and Their Attorneys, the Lead Counsel

90. A lawyer may not commence a class or a derivative action unless his client, the plaintiff, is a member of the class, i.e., an owner of stock in the company being sued for damaging the stock, or a shareholder of the company on whose behalf the derivative claim is being made.

91. Hence, a lawyer must have a client shareholder to commence a shareholder class action or a shareholder derivative

suit and qualify for the benefits of either type of representative action.

92. In cases under the federal securities laws and increasingly in state law derivative claims, the court will appoint as lead plaintiff the shareholder plaintiff who has sustained the most losses as a result of the alleged misconduct and will appoint as lead counsel the lawyer "chosen" by the Lead Plaintiff.

93. This is based on the theory that the plaintiff shareholder with the largest losses will have the greatest incentive to supervise the management of the case by the Lead Counsel.

94. Because the conduct and decisions of a Lead Plaintiff or Class Representative in a class action or a derivative suit affect the rights of absent class members or absent shareholders of the corporation for whose benefit the derivative suit is filed, the absent class members or shareholders are not before the court, and they do not speak for themselves, the Lead Plaintiff/Class Representative owes absent class members or shareholders important fiduciary duties.

95. As a result of these legally imposed duties, a Lead Plaintiff or Class Representative, among other things: (a) may not place his or her own interests above those of absent class members or shareholders; (b) may not act in a deceitful or unethical manner

toward the court or the absent class members or shareholders; and (c) must disclose to the court any fact that reasonably could impair the ability of counsel, the Class Representative, or the Shareholder to represent the interests of the absent class members/shareholders fairly or adequately.

96. As a result of these legally imposed duties, the Lead Plaintiff's attorneys, among other things, may not give preferential treatment to the interests of the Lead Plaintiff over the interests of the absent class members or shareholders because the preferential treatment will cause the representative plaintiff to prefer his own or counsel's interests over the interests of the class or the corporation.

**Court Approval of Settlement
and Award of Attorneys' Fees**

97. Courts presiding over class and derivative actions must supervise the Lead Plaintiff/Class Representative and Lead Counsel to be certain that they protect the rights and interests of the absent class members or shareholders.

98. As a result, the court must scrutinize any proposed settlement of a class action and may approve a settlement only if the court first determines that the settlement is fair to absent class members or shareholders.

99. The Lead Plaintiff and Class Representative do not pay attorneys' fees or expenses in class actions or derivative suits.

100. Lead counsel obtain their attorneys' fees and expenses by court order from the fund created by the recovery obtained in the lawsuit for the shareholders or the corporation.

101. Consistent with their fiduciary duties, plaintiff's attorneys are required, as part of any request for attorneys' fees, to disclose to the court all facts that could reasonably bear on their entitlement to the requested fees, including any payments they might have made to Plaintiffs, Lead Plaintiffs, and Class Representatives.

**Prohibition Against Lead Plaintiff
Sharing in the Award of Attorneys' Fees**

102. The compensation that may be paid to a Lead Plaintiff in a class action is limited to the following: (a) the Lead Plaintiff's pro rata share of the recovery obtained in the lawsuit, calculated on the same basis as it is for the shares owned by all the absent class members or shareholders; and (b) his or her actual costs incurred in connection with the lawsuit. Additionally, in some circumstances, the court presiding over such a lawsuit may award a modest bonus payment to the Lead Plaintiff,

in recognition of his or her effort in obtaining a successful result for the absent class members or shareholders.

103. Because a Lead Plaintiff acts as a fiduciary for the absent class members or the absent shareholders and is required to remain free of any conflict of interest toward them, the Lead Plaintiff may not directly or indirectly receive any compensation that would conflict with his independence or his fiduciary obligations, specifically including any direct or indirect interest in any attorneys' fees awarded to, or sought by, the Lead Counsel in the lawsuit.

104. If a court presiding over a class action were to discover that the Lead Plaintiff had an agreement with plaintiff's attorneys to share in fees awarded to, or sought by, the attorneys, or that the Lead Plaintiff had secretly shared in the attorneys' fees awarded in other class actions in which he or she had served as a Plaintiff, Lead Plaintiff, or Class Representative, the court should, and likely would, disqualify the Lead Plaintiff and his or her attorneys from representing the absent class members or shareholders and disallow fees requested by or awarded to the plaintiff's attorneys.

105. If a payment by Lead Counsel to the Plaintiff, Lead Plaintiff, or Class Representative becomes known to the Court, fees

should not be awarded to Lead Counsel by the Court but should be left for distribution to the class as part of the fund.

**New York Disciplinary Rules of the
Code of Professional Responsibility**

106. DR 1-102 of the New York Disciplinary Rules of the CPR provides that a lawyer or law firm shall not violate a disciplinary rule, engage in illegal conduct that adversely reflects on the lawyer's honesty or trustworthiness, or engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

107. DR 2-107 of the CPR provides that a lawyer shall not divide a fee for legal services with another lawyer who is not a partner or associate of the lawyer's law firm unless full disclosure of the division is made to the client; the division is in proportion to the services performed; and the total fee does not exceed reasonable compensation for all legal services rendered.

108. DR 3-102 of the CPR prohibits the division of legal fees with a non-lawyer.

Federal Law Relating to Securities Class Actions

109. In 1995, Congress enacted the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act ("PSLRA"), 15 U.S.C. § 78u-4, which prohibits paying a Lead Plaintiff more than his or her pro rata share of the recovery for the class.

110. The PSLRA requires the Lead Plaintiff to sign a certificate declaring under oath that he or she did not purchase shares of the corporation at the direction of counsel, that he or she would not accept any amount greater than his or her pro rata share of any settlement, and that he or she reviewed the complaint and authorized its filing.

111. Rule 11 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure provides that the signature of an attorney certifies, among other things, that "to the best of the person's knowledge, information, and belief formed after an inquiry reasonable under the circumstances, ... the allegations and other factual contentions have evidentiary support or, if specifically so identified, are likely to have evidentiary support after a reasonable opportunity for further investigation or discovery."

COUNT ONE
(Violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c))

112. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 111 above as if set forth here in full.

113. 18 U.S.C. § 1962(c) proscribes the following conduct:

- It shall be unlawful for any person employed by or associated with any enterprise engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce, to conduct or

participate, directly or indirectly, in the conduct of such enterprise's affairs through a pattern of racketeering activity

114. The purpose of this provision was to prevent the infiltration of legitimate business, e.g., the practice of law, by organized criminals.

115. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964, any person or corporation injured in its business or property by reason of a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962 may recover threefold the actual damages, plus the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorneys fees.

116. From the 1980's to at least 2005, the individual defendants being members of, employed by, or associated with Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP unlawfully, willfully and knowingly conducted and participated, directly and indirectly, in the conduct of the affairs of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, which enterprise engaged in and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign commerce, through a pattern of racketeering activity, consisting of the acts of racketeering described in the paragraphs below, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962(c).

Racketeering Activity

117. As detailed below, the individual defendants, having infiltrated Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, committed numerous acts of commercial bribery (18 U.S.C. §§ 2, 1952(a)(1) and (3)), mail fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1341), and wire fraud (18 U.S.C. § 1343).

118. Having committed numerous acts of commercial bribery, mail fraud and wire fraud, the individual Defendants also committed racketeering activities as defined by 18 U.S.C. § 1961(1).

119. The individual Defendants' acts of commercial bribery, mail fraud, and wire fraud are racketeering activities and constitute predicate acts as defined under RICO.

Pattern of Racketeering Activity

120. Defendants Bershad, Schulman, Weiss, Lerach and others agreed to and did conduct Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP through a pattern of racketeering activity, their conduct thus making Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP a criminal enterprise operating through a pattern of racketeering activity.

121. Defendants Bershad, Schulman, Weiss, Lerach and others, agreed to and did conduct Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP pursuant to their scheme to: (a) provide Milberg Weiss

Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and its partners, including defendants Bershad, Schulman, Weiss, Lerach and others, with a stable of persons who were ready, willing, and able to serve, and whom the courts would likely approve to serve, as Lead Plaintiffs representing absent class members and shareholders in the Lawsuits; (b) to enable Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and its partners, including defendants Bershad, Schulman, Weiss, Lerach and others, to file and maintain the Lawsuits; (c) to assist Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and its partners, including defendants Bershad, Schulman, Weiss, Lerach and others, in securing appointments as lead counsel in the Lawsuits; and (d) to enrich Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and others, including defendants Bershad, Schulman, Weiss and Lerach, and the other members and associates of the enterprise through more than approximately \$216 million dollars of attorneys' fees Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP obtained in the Lawsuits and litigation resolving the Lawsuits and the more than approximately \$ 11 million dollars in payments that Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and/or Defendants and others paid and caused to be paid to Lazar, Vogel, and Cooperman.

122. The mail fraud, wire fraud, and commercial bribery committed by Defendants form a pattern of racketeering activity through a criminal enterprise under 18 U.S.C. § 1961(5).

123. All racketeering activity described below is directly related to the racketeering enterprise, i.e., Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP.

124. All racketeering activity described above is part of the nexus of the affairs and functions of the racketeering enterprise Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP.

125. The Defendants Bershad, Schulman, Weiss and others were able to commit the racketeering activities by virtue of their position in, association with, or their involvement in or control over the affairs of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP.

126. The racketeering activities began in or about 1981 and the pattern of racketeering activity is closed-ended.

127. The racketeering activities have the same or similar purposes, results, participants, victims, and methods of commission.

128. Defendants' racketeering activities constitute their regular way of doing business.

129. As a result of their violation, Plaintiffs and the Class members were damaged in an amount not yet fully ascertained, but not less than \$250 million.

Commercial Bribery

130. Since 1980, Defendants have filed hundreds of class actions and shareholder derivative actions against publicly traded

companies and other major businesses. These lawsuits have generated more than \$1 billion in attorneys' fees for Defendants.

131. To bring these lawsuits, Defendants needed persons who would agree to serve as Lead Plaintiffs and whom the courts likely would approve to assume the fiduciary responsibilities involved in representing the absent class members or shareholders in these lawsuits.

132. Defendants filed more than seventy class actions and shareholder derivative lawsuits on behalf of Lazar or his family through 2004 (the "Lazar Lawsuits").

133. Defendants filed the Lazar Lawsuits in federal and state courts throughout the United States, including New York. Defendants earned millions of dollars in fees in cases in which Lazar or members of his family were the Lead Plaintiffs.

134. From those fees, Defendants paid Lazar approximately \$2.4 million in secret and illegal payments through various intermediary law firms and lawyers to induce Lazar or members of his family to serve as Plaintiff, Lead Plaintiff, and/or Class Representative in the Lazar Lawsuits.

135. Defendants filed more than forty class actions and shareholder derivative lawsuits on behalf of Vogel or his family or associates through 2004 (the "Vogel Lawsuits").

136. Defendants filed the Vogel Lawsuits in federal and state courts throughout the United States, including New York. Defendants earned millions of dollars in fees in cases in which Vogel or members of his family or associates were the Plaintiffs, Lead Plaintiffs, or Class Representatives.

137. From those fees, Defendants made approximately \$2.4 million in secret and illegal payments to Vogel through various intermediary law firms and lawyers to induce Vogel to serve as Lead Plaintiff in the Vogel Lawsuits.

138. Defendants filed more than seventy class actions and shareholder derivative lawsuits on behalf of Cooperman or his family or associates through 2004 (the "Cooperman Lawsuits").

139. Defendants filed the Cooperman Lawsuits in federal and state courts throughout the United States, including New York. Defendants earned millions of dollars in fees in cases in which Cooperman or members of his family or associates were the Plaintiff, Lead Plaintiff, and/or Class Representative.

140. From those fees, Defendants made approximately \$6.5 million in secret and illegal payments through various intermediary law firms and lawyers to induce Cooperman to serve as Lead Plaintiff in the Cooperman Lawsuits.

141. Defendants Lazar, Vogel, and Cooperman concealed the bribe payments from the courts presiding over the lawsuits, the

other parties to the lawsuits, and the absent class members and shareholders whose interests they purported to represent by, among other things: (a) filing with the courts complaints, motions, and other documents containing false and misleading statements and omitting material facts; (b) making false and misleading statements in depositions under oath; (c) filing false and misleading declarations, certificates, and other documents signed under penalty of perjury; and (d) in every class or derivative lawsuit sending false and misleading documents, including, but not limited to, Notices of Settlement and Settlement Agreements, to absent class members.

142. Defendants disguised the payments in their internal accounting records and in letters to the intermediary law firms and lawyers, by falsely describing them as fees paid for the services of the intermediary law firms or lawyers when, in fact, they were illegal payments for the benefit of Lazar, Vogel and/or Cooperman.

143. Defendants made illegal payments, i.e., paid bribes, to its clients in more than 150 cases. In the last 4 years, Defendants made illegal payments of bribes in at least the following cases: Schein Pharmaceutical, Civ. 98-4311 (U.S. District Court, District of New Jersey); Future Healthcare, Civ. 95-182 (U.S. District Court, Southern District of Ohio); Baan Company, Civ. 98-2532 (U.S. District Court, District of Columbia); Oxford

Health Plans, Civ. 97-2325 (U.S. District Court, District of Connecticut); Life Technologies, No. 16519 (New Castle County, Delaware Chancery Court); Infinity Broadcasting, No. 18219 (New Castle County, Delaware Chancery Court); Intimate Brands, No. 19382 (New Castle County, Delaware Chancery Court); US Oncology, No. 324-N (New Castle County, Delaware Chancery Court); and Barnesandnoble.com, No. 042-N (New Castle County, Delaware Chancery Court).

Mail and Wire Fraud

144. In re Schein Pharmaceutical, Inc. (mail fraud). On September 14, 1998, Tara Lazar, Seymour Lazar's daughter, filed a class action complaint in the United Stated District Court for the District of New Jersey against, among others, Schein Pharmaceuticals for violations of the securities laws.

145. In connection with her lawsuit, Ms. Lazar submitted a certificate in which she stated under oath that she did not purchase Schein Pharmaceutical securities upon the advice of counsel or to participate as a plaintiff in a federal securities laws/class action. This statement was false.

146. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP filed the complaint against Schein on behalf of Lazar as part of its scheme to bribe Lazar by paying part of its legal fees to act as a Lead Plaintiff.

147. The payment arrangement between Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and Lazar violated federal law, the New York disciplinary rules, and Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's and Lazar's duty to the class.

148. On September 15, 1998, plaintiff Korsinsky, represented by Beattie and Osborn, also filed a class action complaint in the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey against, among others, Schein Pharmaceuticals.

149. On November 13, 1998, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP moved to appoint Ms. Lazar as Lead Plaintiff and Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP as lead counsel. In its application to the Court, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP failed to disclose its payment arrangement.

150. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's secret payment agreement with Lazar tainted Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's application for lead counsel because by agreeing to split fees with Lazar, Lazar was not a typical Schein shareholder and Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP was not adequate counsel to act as lead counsel.

151. On December 15, 1998, the court appointed Ms. Lazar to be Lead Plaintiff and appointed Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP to serve as lead counsel.

152. On March 29, 1999, Ms. Lazar filed a first consolidated and amended class action complaint; and on June 1, 1999, Schein and the other defendants moved to dismiss the case.

153. On June 15, 2000, Schein and the other defendants withdrew their pending motions to dismiss.

154. On September 22, 2000, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and the defendants filed a Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement. The settlement agreement required a payment of \$8 million to the class, and stated that the defendants would take no position on plaintiffs' request for an award of 33 1/3% of the settlement amount as attorneys' fees and the reimbursement of expenses.

155. The Notice of Settlement and Settlement Agreement were mailed to all class members on or soon after it was so ordered by the court on October 2, 2000. Neither the Notice of Settlement nor the Settlement Agreement notified the absent class members that Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP was giving Lead Plaintiff an illegal payment.

156. On December 8, 2000, the court awarded Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP as Lead Counsel a percentage of the settlement fund as attorney's fees.

157. Were it not for the material omissions in filings required by federal law, Korsinsky and the class of Schein

Pharmaceutical shareholders represented by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP would have received a larger recovery.

158. On July 16, 2005, the office of the United States Attorney for the Central District of California indicted Seymour Lazar, Tara Lazar's father, for receiving secret payments from Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP in connection with the Lazar Lawsuits, including Schein.

159. The indictment disclosed, for the first time, that Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP paid Ms. Lazar \$188,000 for serving as Lead Plaintiff in the Schein litigation.

160. Plaintiff Korsinsky did not discover, and could not reasonably have discovered, defendant Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's fraudulent conduct prior to July 16, 2005.

161. The indictment also disclosed that Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP paid Lazar for acting as lead counsel in more than fifty securities class actions since 1980.

162. Plaintiffs believe that they will be able to provide additional details about Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's illegal scheme and efforts to conceal the payments to Plaintiffs, Lead Plaintiffs, and Class Representatives after the completion of discovery.

163. **Misrepresentation of Clients' Losses.** In order to increase the number of cases in which its client was appointed lead

plaintiff, it was appointed lead counsel, and it would keep the lion's share of the legal fees awarded by the court from the fund, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP has engaged in a pattern of conduct of misrepresenting its clients losses to the courts to obtain lead counsel status.

164. In In re Network Associates, Inc., Securities Litigation, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP filed certificates in support of its application for Lead Plaintiff and lead counsel which included numerous discrepancies, ranging from unsigned forms, to forms refusing to be Lead Plaintiff, to trades that could not have occurred as represented.

165. The court ordered discovery, but Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's Lead Plaintiff failed to attend. The court found Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's submissions "laced with errors and unspoken assumptions."

166. Because the chief executive officer of the proposed Lead Plaintiff had been arrested, the company was under investigation, and the class action stock had been acquired under atypical circumstances, the court denied the application for Lead Plaintiff and lead counsel.

167. In In re Oxford Health Plans, Inc, Securities Litigation, Index No. 97-CV-2325, United States District Court, District of Connecticut. Milberg Weiss Bershad ~~Hynes~~ & Lerach,

LLP, claimed its client lost and filed a certificate that its client lost \$3,409, 423.11.

168. After six other potential Lead Plaintiffs had withdrawn from the case, Milberg, Weiss, Bershad, Hynes & Lerach changed its clients losses from \$3,409,423.11 to \$917,000.

169. In Stanley v. Safeskin, Index No. 99-0454 (BTM) (LSP), United States District Court, Southern District of California, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's first client failed to list on its certificate approximately 72% of the trades it made during the proposed class period and the second proposed Lead Plaintiff failed to list more than 70% of his trades.

170. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP withdrew another proposed class representative on the eve of depositions because her husband was the true beneficial owner, her husband had previously pled guilty to bank fraud, and he was currently charged with insider trading.

171. In Kassin v. VA Linux Systems, Index No. 01 Civ 2085 (MGC) (S.D.N.Y. 2001), Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP showed its client's losses at \$2.4 million, but the proposed Lead Plaintiff's second declaration showed that to be an overstatement and that had it undisclosed other transactions (puts and calls) which netted a profit (and, therefore, reduced the losses further).

Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's client also failed to supply, as the court ordered, a declaration of losses under oath.

172. In Steiner v. Aurora Foods, Inc., Index No. C 00-0602CW, two of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's, Lead Plaintiffs were forced to reduce their losses from \$4,183,595.88 collectively, to \$66,000 and \$68,000 individually, totaling \$134,000.

173. In California Public Employees' Retirement System v. Chubb Corp., No. 00-4285(GEB), United States District Court, District of New Jersey, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP proposed a candidate that had not purchased stock during the class period.

174. In In re Waste Management, Inc., Securities Litigation, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's proposed plaintiff refused to be Lead Plaintiff unless he was compensated, a violation of the PSLRA; the second proposed Lead Plaintiff specifically stated that he was unwilling to be a class representative; and the third proposed plaintiff failed to list the number of times it had been Lead Plaintiff.

175. In In re MicroStrategy, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 00-473, United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's client told

Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP that it purchased 2,320 shares of MicroStrategy stock.

176. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP represented to the court that its client purchased 4,640 shares of MicroStrategy stock, effectively doubling its client's losses.

177. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP also failed to inform the court that its client subsequently sold a significant amount of its MicroStrategy shares, reducing its losses.

178. As a result of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's false representation, the court selected Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's client as Lead Plaintiff and Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP as lead counsel. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP was subsequently awarded more than \$25 million in attorneys fees.

179. In In re Sonus Networks, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 02-11315 (MLW) (District of Massachusetts), Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP was admonished for filing an incorrect certificate in which its lead plaintiff signed the affidavit without reviewing the underlying trading data. Chief Judge Wolf noted that he was "profoundly disturbed" by the error and instructed Milberg Weiss that he did not want to "see anything else like that in this or other cases." This problem, along with

several others, ultimately led Chief Judge Wolf to decertify the class.

180. More recently, in In re Organogenesis Securities Litigation, No. 04-10027 (JLT) (District of Massachusetts), Milberg, Weiss, Bershad, and Schulman LLP, filed several inaccurate sworn certificates regarding lead plaintiffs' stock trading records. One Lead Plaintiff originally submitted a sworn certificate listing nine purchases of Organogenesis stock.

181. Two days before the deadline for written discovery, Milberg, Weiss, Bershad, and Schulman LLP told the court and defense counsel that "there may exist certain inadvertent errors in the lead plaintiff certificate of two of the four Lead Plaintiffs in this action." More than two months later, the Lead Plaintiff submitted a second certificate which included transactions performed by his son and daughter-in-law.

182. After defendants subpoenaed the Lead Plaintiff's trading records it turned out that he made thirteen purchases and forty-seven sales of the stock. The district court did not accept the explanations by Milberg, Weiss, Bershad, and Schulman LLP for the errors.

183. Several United States District Courts have considered the indictment against Milberg, Weiss, Bershad, and

Schulman LLP and have removed the firm or refused to appoint the firm as lead Counsel.

184. In re New Motor Vehicles Canadian Exp. Antitrust Litig., 466 F. Supp. 2d 364, MDL. No. 1532, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 91360, at *9 (D. Me. Dec. 18, 2006) (Hornby, J.) (removing Milberg Weiss Bershad & Schulman, LLP from a leadership role and noting that the "leadership challenge does not raise the constitutional presumption of innocence" and that Milberg Weiss would have the "benefit of that presumption in their criminal case. What I should do in this multidistrict civil case is a separate and distinct question.").

185. Nowak v. Ford Motor Co., No. 06-11718, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 92780, at *23 (E.D. Mich. Dec. 22, 2006) (Pepe, J.) (choosing another plaintiffs' group to lead the litigation and acknowledging "the presumption of innocence and the vigorous denials of wrongdoing by Milberg Weiss and by counsel for the lawyers individually charged . . . cannot erase the obvious -- that this indictment of a major law firm for alleged bribery, perjury and fraud by its named partners, could significantly harm the commitment of long term, unaltered legal personnel resources from the Milberg Weiss frm [sic].").

186. In re General Electric ERISA Litigation, No. 06-315, Docket Entry #33 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 3, 2006) (Homer, M.J.) (delaying a

decision on appointment of lead counsel but noting that "while recognizing Milberg Weiss's presumptive innocence, the Court must also consider on behalf of the putative class that a grand jury found probable cause to believe that Milberg Weiss committed egregious wrongs in other class actions.").

187. In re Medtronic, Inc., 434 F. Supp. 2d 729, 732 (D. Minn. 2006) (Rosenbaum, J.) (finding that as part of its duty owed to transferee plaintiffs, the court should disqualify Milberg Weiss from the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee and noting "a Grand Jury's indictment means that it found probable cause to believe a criminal act has taken place.").

188. In re Organogenesis Securities Litigation, No. 04-10027 (D. Mass. 2006) (The district court refused to appoint Milberg, Weiss, Bershad, and Schulman LLP lead counsel, in part because of the indictment, noting that it took the firm a month to inform the court of the indictment and even then it was not very forthcoming about the participation of certain attorneys in the case.).

189. Mauldin v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc., No. 01-2755, 2006 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 85189, at *11 (N.D. Ga. Nov. 22, 2006) (Carnes, J.) ("Given the evidence of suspicious payments to Mauldin, and the recent indictment of Milberg Weiss for recruiting plaintiffs to

participate in class action lawsuits, discovery is warranted to ensure that Mauldin's EEOC charge was not fraudulently procured.").

190. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP has consistently shown its belief that Rule 11 and the PSLRA does not govern its actions and should be ignored. *Chubb Corp.*, 127 F.Supp.2d at 580-81 (Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's "conduct contravenes both the letter and spirit of the PSLRA." Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's "self-promotional material further diminishes the effectiveness of notices published under the PSLRA because it undermines the PSLRA's goal of bringing forward independent competing class members.").

191. In re BankAmerica Corp. Securities Litigation, 95 F.Supp.2d at 1050 ("Milberg Weiss's behavior in these cases are precisely the sort of lawyer-driven machinations the PSLRA was designed to prevent" and "Milberg's state case was "nothing more than a thinly-veiled attempt to circumvent federal law.").

192. In re McKesson HBOC, Inc. Securities Litigation, 126 F.Supp.2d 1239, 1243 (N.D. Cal. 2000) (Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP's solicitation efforts were "a particular evil of past securities litigation . . .").

193. In re BankAmerica Corp. Securities Litigation, 95 F.Supp.2d at 1050 (Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP does

"not have the best interests of the class at heart and have proved themselves wholly inadequate to control the conduct of this suit").

194. In re Waste Management, Inc. Securities Litigation, 128 F.Supp.2d at 419 (a past client accused Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP Weiss of "a pattern of disloyalty to its clients and placing its own financial interests above those of its past and current clients").

COUNT TWO
(Violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(a))

195. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 111 and paragraphs 104 through 165 above as if set forth herein.

196. 18 U.S.C. § 1962(a) proscribes the following conduct:

It shall be unlawful for any person who has received any income derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity . . . to use or invest, directly or indirectly, any part of such income, or the proceeds of such income, in acquisition of any interest in, or the establishment or operation of, any enterprise which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce.

197. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964, any person or corporation injured in its business or property by reason of a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962 may recover threefold the actual

damages, plus the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorneys fees.

198. From the 1980's to at least 2004, the individual defendants received income derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity, consisting of the acts of racketeering described in paragraphs 1 through 111, supra, and unlawfully, willfully and knowingly used or invested, directly or indirectly, part of such income, or the proceeds of such income, in the acquisition of an interest in and/or the establishment or operation of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, which enterprise engaged in and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign commerce, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962(a).

COUNT THREE
(Violations of 18 U.S.C. § 1962(b))

199. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 111 and paragraphs 104 through 165 above as if set forth herein.

200. 18 U.S.C. § 1962(b) proscribes the following conduct:

It shall be unlawful for any person through a pattern of racketeering activity . . . to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any enterprise which is engaged in, or the activities of which affect, interstate or foreign commerce.

201. Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1964, any person or corporation injured in its business or property by reason of a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1962 may recover threefold the actual damages, plus the costs of the suit, including reasonable attorneys fees.

202. From the 1980's to at least 2004, the individual defendants unlawfully, willfully and knowingly acquired and maintained, directly and indirectly, an interest in and control of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, which enterprise engaged in and the activities of which affected interstate and foreign commerce, through a pattern of racketeering activity, consisting of the acts of racketeering described in paragraphs 87 through 148 above, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, Section 1962 (b).

COUNT FOUR
(Breach of Fiduciary Duties)

203. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 111 and paragraphs 104 through 165 above as if set forth herein.

204. As counsel to the members of the certified plaintiffs class in the lawsuits captioned In re Network Associates, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 99-1729 (WHA), United States District Court, Northern District of California; In re

Oxford Health Plans, Inc., Securities Litigation, MDL No. 1222 (CLB), United States District Court, Southern District of New York; Stanley v. Safeskin, No. 99-454, United States District Court, Southern District of California; Kassin v. VA Linux Systems, No. 01-2085 (MGC) United States District Court, Southern District of New York; Steiner v. Aurora Foods, Inc., No. 00-0602 (CW), United States District Court, Northern District of California; California Public Employees' Retirement System v. Chubb Corp., No. 00-4285 (GEB), United States District Court, District of New Jersey; and In re Waste Management, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 99-2183, United States District Court, Southern District of Texas; In re MicroStrategy Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 00-473, United States District Court, Eastern District of Virginia; and In re Schein Pharmaceutical, No. 98-4311, United States District Court, District of New Jersey, Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and the individual Defendants owed them fiduciary duties.

205. Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and the individual Defendants breached that duty by:

- (a) filing false documents with the court;
- (b) causing its clients to make false statements;
- (c) violating the New York Disciplinary Rules of the Code of Professional Responsibility;

- (d) violating Rule 11 and Rule 23(a)(4) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure; and
- (e) arranging the appointment of Lead Counsel and Class Representatives who were not loyal to the class.

206. As a result of Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP and the individual Defendants' conduct, plaintiffs were damaged.

COUNT FIVE

(Violation of Statutes Governing Selection of Lead Plaintiff, Class Representative, and Lead Counsel)

207. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege each of the allegations set forth in paragraphs 1 through 111 and paragraphs 104 through 165 above as if set forth herein.

208. Pursuant to the requirements of Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a)(4), the court must determine, prior to appointment, that "the representative parties [the class representative and counsel for the class] will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class."

209. In order to qualify as lead counsel for the class or a member of the executive committee for the class, counsel designated by the Lead Plaintiff must be found to have no interest in conflict with the interests of the class and must be found not to have engaged in any conduct suggesting that it would not fairly and fully represent the absent members of the class.

210. An agreement to pay money to the Lead Plaintiff or class representative from the fees obtained constitutes a form of misconduct that makes counsel unsuitable to serve as a fiduciary on behalf of the absent members of the class.

211. The use of undisclosed conduits for transmission of the payment to the Lead Plaintiff or Class Representative from the fees received by defendants serving as lead counsel for the class or as a member of the executive committee constitutes a violation of Rule 23(a) (4) which makes counsel unsuitable for the position of lead counsel or member of the executive committee.

CONCLUSION

212. The misconduct by Milberg Weiss Bershad Hynes & Lerach, LLP, the criminal enterprise, and the individual defendants make all defendants improper recipients of fees for handling and settlement of the cases involved in this complaint and require that they disgorge the fees improperly received.

213. The misconduct requires that the fees received by defendants, regardless of their subsequent distribution, be repaid to the members of the class and distributed to the members of the class.

214. The distribution should be on the same pro rata basis to the same class members used by the claims administrator in the original distribution to the members of the class and the

claims administrator in each case should be used to identify the class members, their holdings, their pro rata interest in the fund created for the class and their addresses. Any funds obtained as a result of the assertions of the claims in this complaint should be distributed pro rata to each class, according to its size, and the amount allocated to the class should be distributed pro rata to the members of the class.

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs demand judgment against Defendants as follows:

- A. certifying the class;
- B. awarding to the Plaintiffs classes treble damages as a result of Defendants' violations of the federal Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act, 18 U.S.C. § 1961 et seq.;
- C. awarding to the Plaintiffs classes damages as a result of Defendants' breach of fiduciary duties;
- D. awarding to the Plaintiff classes damages as a result of Defendants' fraud;
- E. awarding to the Plaintiff classes prejudgment and post-judgement interest at the lawful rate;
- F. awarding to Plaintiffs the costs and disbursements of this action, including reasonable attorneys' fees, and
- G. for any other and further relief this Court deems just and proper under the circumstances.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiffs respectfully demand a trial by jury.

Dated: New York, New York
April 7, 2008

BEATIE AND OSBORN LLP

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Attorneys for Plaintiffs

AMENDED DECLARATION OF SERVICE

I am a resident of New York, and employed in New York County, State of New York. I am over the age of 18 and not a party to the within action; my business address is 521 Fifth Avenue, 34th Floor, New York, New York.

On April 7, 2008, I served a copy of this forgoing:

FIRST AMENDED CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT by Federal Express Overnight mail to:

Gregory P. Joseph

Gregory P. Joseph Law Office, LLC

*Attorneys for defendants, Milberg, Weiss, Bershad & Schulman,
L.L.P and Melvyn I. Weiss*

Eric R. Levine

Eiseman, Levine, Lehrhaupt & Kakoyiannis, P.C.

*Attorneys for defendant Lerach Cochlin, Stoia, Geller, Rudman
& Robbins, L.L.P.*

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Attorneys for defendant Steven G. Schulman

[] **By Mail** I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for mailing. Under that practice it would be deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at New York, New York in the ordinary course of business. I am aware that on motion of the party served, service is presumed invalid if postal cancellation date or postage meter date is more than one day after date of deposit for mailing affidavit.

[X] **By Express Service Carrier** I deposited in a box or other facility regularly maintained by [X] Federal Express [] Overnite Express, an express service carrier, or delivered to a courier or driver authorized by said express service carrier to receive documents, in an envelope designated by said express service carrier, with delivery fees paid or provided for, and addressed as above. I am "readily familiar" with the firm's practice of collection and processing correspondence for express service carriers . Under that practice it would be deposited in an overnight delivery service pick-up box or office on that same day with postage thereon fully prepaid at New York, New York in the ordinary course of business.

By Personal Service I caused a true copy of said document(s) to be hand-delivered to the addressee(s) pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure § 1011.

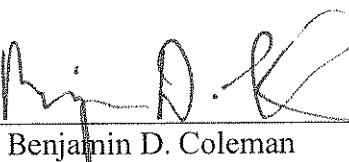
By Facsimile I transmitted by facsimile transmission from a facsimile transmission machine whose telephone number is (212) 888-9664 to the individuals on the attached Service List at the facsimile number(s) listed.

By E-mail I transmitted by e-mail the documents listed above to the individual on this Proof of Service

(State) I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of New York that the above is true and correct.

(Federal) I declare that I am employed in the office of a member of the bar of the court whose direction the service was made.

Executed on April 7, 2008, at New York, New York.



Benjamin D. Coleman